



Greenfield Primary School Progression Map – Geography

Locational Knowledge

Early Years and Foundation Stage	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
<p><i>Development Matters (3 and 4 year olds)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. <p><i>Early Learning Goals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how some places are linked to other places. Identify the equator on a map. Identify where hot and cold places are in relation to their position near the equator. Describe where different continents are located. 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, name and locate the countries, counties and cities within the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (especially Russia), concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and time zones. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about, name and locate the wider context of places in the locality. 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Become confident in identifying the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Name and locate an extensive range of the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on environmental regions (including coasts), key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Be able to compare different locations and recognise why people have differing qualities of life in different locations and environments. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and locate North and South America on a world map, understanding its location compared to the UK.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and locate the United Kingdom on a world map. Recognise and locate Europe on a world map and understand its relative location to the UK. Know the location of the capital cities of the UK and seas around the UK. Identify significant or highly populated cities within Europe. Locate volcanoes and tectonic plate boundaries on a world map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name countries, states and major cities within North America.
Place Knowledge			
Early Years and Foundation Stage	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
<p><i>Development Matters (Reception)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area in the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the differences between town and country locations. Name, describe and compare familiar places. Link their homes with other places in their local community. 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through a study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and regions within Europe. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the location and main physical and human features of regions in the UK. Describe the location and main physical and human features of regions in Europe. Recognise the similarities and differences between different places. 	<p><i>National Curriculum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and explain geographical similarities and differences through a study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the physical and human features of the UK to those of North America. Identify and understand why there are similarities and differences between places.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest ideas for improving our school environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the major rivers and mountains in the UK. Develop an awareness of how places relate to each other. 	
Geographical Skills, Enquiry and Fieldwork			
Early Years and Foundation Stage	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
<p><i>Development Matters (Reception)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw information from a simple map. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. <p><i>Early Learning Goals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of compass, four figure grid references, basic map symbols and key (including the use of OS maps) to build their knowledge of the UK and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions. Understand how to use the index in an atlas. Use online mapping to locate and explore places in the UK and Europe. Interpret different sources of information including maps, diagrams and aerial photographs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to confidently and independently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Become confident using the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, complex map symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom in the past and present. Become confident using fieldwork to collect, analyse and communicate a range of data when observing, measuring, recording and presenting the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and respond to geographical questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening? Could it happen here? Become confident using Ordnance Survey map symbols.

	<p>of its surrounding environment.</p> <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask geographical questions. • Know what a map shows us and explain the basic features of a map. • Create simple sketch maps of the school and local area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple plans and maps using symbols and keys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw accurate maps with more complex keys including Ordnance Survey map symbols. • Use fieldwork instruments such as a rain gauge.
Human and Physical Geography			
Early Years and Foundation Stage	Key Stage One	Lower Key Stage Two	Upper Key Stage Two
<p><i>Development Matters (3 and 4 year olds)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. <p><i>Development Matters (Reception)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. <p><i>Early Learning Goals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast etc. • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features: including city, town, village etc. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name a range of weather types. • Relate weather types to seasons and months of the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand which biome places studied are found within. • Understand the difference between human and physical geography. • Identify human and physical features of the United Kingdom. • Describe and understand volcano formation, the process of a volcanic eruption and its physical effect on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen understanding of key aspects of physical geography, including extreme weather events, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. • Deepen understanding of key aspects of human geography, including economic activity including trade links, Fair Trade and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. <p><i>Additional Objectives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how climate and vegetation are related to biomes. • Explore weather patterns around the world and relate these to climate zones. • Describe and explain land use in North and South America, especially related to population density. • Understand how food production is influenced by climate and biomes.

them, including the seasons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to classify key features of places into physical (natural) and human (man-made). • Identify physical features of a continent such as beach, cliff, coast, ocean. • Identify human features of a continent e.g. village, house, shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain how the water cycle works. • Name and identify the main features of physical features such as rivers and mountains. • Identify some settlements in Europe and the wider world. • Understand the effect of climate and physical features on land use and settlement. • Describe and explain the process of erosion and deposition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the physical features that make up a rainforest. • Understand the different energy sources used in the UK. • Understand how humans affect the environment over time and why people seek to manage and sustain their environment. • Deepen understanding of the processes of erosion and deposition.
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Vocabulary

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Where	Map	Climate	Human feature	Human feature	Human feature	Human feature
When	Symbol	Compass	Physical feature	Physical feature	Physical feature	Physical feature
Why	Compass	Habitat	Equator	Continent	Time zone	Trade
What	Local area	Equator	Tectonic plate	Country	Climate	Quality of life
Who	Distance	Environment	Map	Population	Population	Climate
Season	Route	Continent	Symbol	Landmark	Environment	Habitat
Journey	Town	Ocean	Country	Culture	Climate change	Biodiversity
Road	Countryside	Human feature	City	Settlement	Continent	Biome
House	City	Physical feature	Capital city	Compass	Longitude	Longitude
Home	Village	Tier 3	Population	Grid reference	Latitude	Latitude
Park	Journey	North Pole	Digital map	Northing	Grid reference	Landscape
Church	Rural	South Pole	Settlement	Easting	Scale	Tier 3
Near	Street	Desert	Grid reference	Tier 3	Key	Fair Trade
Far	Weather	Arctic	Tier 3	Europe	Map symbol	Export
Left	Season	Greenfield	Mountain	Time zone	Tier 3	Import
Right	Near	Kithamani	Summit	Early settlers	North America	Globalisation
Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer	Far	Kenya	Volcano	Leisure	USA	Developing countries
	Left/right	Drought	Eruption	Industrial	state	Amazon Rainforest
	North, South, East, West	Coast	Magma	Agriculture	Renewable/non-renewable	Humid
	Human feature	Beach	Contour lines	Water cycle	Solar energy	South America
	Physical feature		Crust	River	Pollution	Deforestation
			Mantle	Mountain		Erosion

	Tier 3 Greenfield Oldham Manchester Landmark United Kingdom		Core	Erosion Deposition Source Coastline	Fossil fuel Sustainability	Weathering Tsunami
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